

August, 1877); West Quincy (J. R. Churchill, July 11, 1891). The above specimens seem to show traces of *Carex retrorsa* Schwein., but, as that species is unknown in this vicinity, it is not safe to pronounce upon the hybrid.

C. lurida Wahlenb. Wet places, very common throughout.

C. maritima O. F. Mueller. Brackish shores and salt-marshes, rare; Newburyport, Salem, Medford, Arlington, Cambridge.

C. mirabilis Dewey. Fields and open woods; well distributed in northern two thirds of district, but not reported elsewhere.

C. mirabilis Dewey, var. **perlonga** Fernald. Wilmington, Revere, Stoneham, Boston, Cambridge, Waltham, Norfolk.

C. Muhlenbergii Schkuhr. Dry sterile soil, common.

C. Muhlenbergii Schkuhr, var. **enervis** Boott. Malden, West Roxbury, Dover, Wellesley, Framingham, Milton.

C. MURICATA L. Dry fields and roadsides; abundant near Boston and Salem, also at West Newbury, Wayland and Holbrook.

C. novae-angliae Schwein. Moist open woods, rare; Billerica (*C. W. Jenks & C. W. Swan*, July 18, 1890); Purgatory Swamp,¹ Norwood (*Wm. Boott*, July 10, 1861; *C. H. Knowlton*, May 18, 1910); Blue Hills, Milton (*Wm. Boott*, June 3, 1870; *G. G. Kennedy*, June 15, 1899).

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TWO LOCAL FLORAS.— We have received two local floras which are of special interest to New England botanists. Mrs. Flynn's *Flora of Burlington and Vicinity*² is a list of the vascular plants growing without cultivation about Burlington, Vermont. The flora is a large one, 1240 species, and to those who know only the upland country of Vermont a particularly interesting one from the large number of

¹ Purgatory Swamp has been located by various collectors in Dedham, Westwood and Norwood. The committee has located it in Norwood, until RHODORA XIII, 233-4, when by some misunderstanding it was accredited to Westwood. To settle the point once and for all, the town authorities of Norwood were consulted, and it was found that the property paid taxes in Norwood. Everett Street, which runs from Ellis Station to the Neponset River and on to Canton Corner, is in general the line between Westwood and Norwood. Small portions of Westwood lie south of this street, but the rich woods, the spring, brook, and swamp, are in Norwood.

² *Flora of Burlington and Vicinity*. A list of the Fern and Seed Plants growing without Cultivation, by Nellie F. Flynn (Contributions to the Botany of Vermont, IX). Burlington, Vt. 1911. 8vo. 124 pp.

coastal plain species which are localized on the sandy soil near Lake Champlain:—such species as *Woodwardia virginica*, *Pinus rigida*, *Polygonella articulata*, *Lupinus perennis*, *Polygala polygama*, *Bartonia virginica*, *Asclepias amplexicaulis*, *Artemisia caudata*, etc. In general style and typography the *Flora of Burlington* follows the Vermont Botanical Club's well known *Flora of Vermont* and like it represents intimate knowledge of the region covered.

In 1860 Hervey's *Plants found in New Bedford and its Vicinity* was published, in 1891 it was revised, and now its ever enthusiastic author, undaunted by the passage of fifty-one years since his first publication, brings his work to date as a revised edition of the *Flora of New Bedford and the Shores of Buzzards Bay*.¹ The *Flora* is modeled upon the former editions and happily contains the familiar and always interesting *Procession of the Flowers*. The author is to be congratulated upon the new edition of his standard work and upon a sustained activity which should be an inspiration to all lovers of out-of-door avocations.—M. L. F.

NEW ENGLAND TREES IN WINTER.—The latest handbook of the trees is a practical volume by A. F. Blakeslee and C. D. Jarvis,² the text by Dr. Blakeslee, the illustrations by Dr. Jarvis. The keys look as if they would be usable and the plates are good halftones from wonderfully fine photographs showing the winter aspect of the tree, the bark, fruit and buds. In the technical genera only the commoner species are treated—for instance in *Salix* only *S. alba*, var. *vitellina* appears, while the (to most botanists) much more interesting *S. nigra*, *S. pentandra*, *S. lucida*, *S. balsamifera*, *S. discolor*, *S. rostrata*, and *S. viminalis* are unmentioned. But, with this omission of the more difficult or local trees understood at the beginning, the book cannot fail to be a popular one—its plates alone will be a delight to everyone who enjoys good illustrations. The body of the text is obviously the result of considerable compilation, the dimensions of the trees and the distribution of the species being “taken with little change from Dame & Brooks' Handbook.” The latter book, at the date of its issue in 1901, was our most authoritative source of information on these points; but in view of the activity of New England botanists during the past decade, the reviewer cannot help wondering that an author or compiler in 1911 should ignore the extensions of ranges made since 1901. For instance, with information now available the detailed ranges of *Pinus Banksiana*, *P. resinosa*, *P. sylvestris*,

¹ *Flora of New Bedford and the Shores of Buzzards Bay with a Procession of the Flowers*. Revised edition, by E. W. Hervey. New Bedford, Mass., 1911. 8vo. 137 pp.

² *New England Trees in Winter* by A. F. Blakeslee and C. D. Jarvis. Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 69. Storrs, Connecticut, June, 1911. 8vo. pp. 303–576, plates.